

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL

AVTAR ENCLAVE

CLASS-V (EVS)

CHAPTER-4 (worksheet-2)

Date: 1 May 2020

THE PLANT STORY

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read the content given below carefully.
2. Underline the difficult words and learn them.
3. Answer the following questions based on the content.

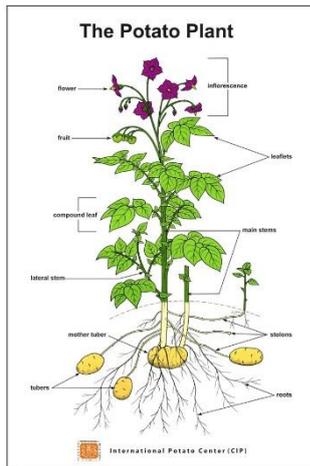
DO ALL PLANTS GROWS FROM SEED

Many plants reproduce through seeds. However, some plants reproduce from their vegetative parts such as stems, roots, leaves.

- **Growing plants from stems:** Some plants grow from the stems of the parent plant'
- These stems when placed in a soil it grow into a new plant. Potato and ginger are underground stems.
- They grow into a new plant from small buds present on their surface called eyes.
- Some plants grows from stem cuttings.
- Stem cutting produces new roots and grows into a new plant.
- Rose, money plant and hibiscus are examples.



Rose plant obtained from stem



Potatoes growing from its bud called eyes.
It is a part of stem.

Growing plants from roots: Sweet potato, carrot, radish, turnip are examples of roots of a plant that stores food. The top portion of the carrot when planted in soil, it grow into new plants from their roots.



Carrot is a root

Growing plants from leaves: In plants such as Bryophyllum and Begonia young plants can grow from well-developed leaves, while these leaves are still attached to the branch.

- They are found on the edges of the leaves. Once they develop they drop-off or detach themselves from the parent plant.
- They grow into a new plant in moist soil.



Bryophyllum leaves

Growing plant from spores: In some plants, such as ferns. Mushrooms and mosses, new plant grows from spores. Spores are very light and powdery structures. In ferns, spores are present on the back of the leaves as brown ring.



Ferns with spores



Mushrooms with spores

LET'S PRACTICE

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

- The _____ of Bryophyllum grow into a new plant. (leaves/stem)
- Potato is a _____. (root/stem)
- _____ grows from spores. (Fern/Begonia)
- Potato and ginger are underground _____. (stem/ root)
- Some plants grow from their _____ cutting. (leaf/ stem)

Q2. Explain the different ways in which plants can grow.

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL

AVTAR ENCLAVE

CLASS-V (EVS)

CHAPTER-4 (worksheet-3)

A PLANT STORY

Date: 4 May 2020

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read the content given below carefully.
2. Underline the difficult words and learn them.
3. Answer the following questions based on the content.

DISPERSAL OF SEEDS

If seeds are sown very close, they will be having problem of space, light, air, water and nutrients. So it is necessary that seeds are **scattered far away** from each other. The process by which seeds travel far away from parent plant is called **dispersal of seeds**.

It is carried out by wind, water animals and explosions.

DISPERSAL BY WIND: Some plants have light and hairy or wing-shaped seeds that are easily blown away to far off places .Dandelion and cotton seeds are dispersed by winds.



Dandelion plant



Cotton plant

DISPERSAL BY WATER: The seeds of some plants have a **water proof covering**. They can **float on water** and are carried to far-off places. For example, coconuts have fibrous covering that helps them to float on water and when reached ashore, new plant grow out of them. Seeds of lotus plants are spongy and can float, water lily seeds are also designed to float.



**Coconut floats on water and
Become a new plant**



**Centre part of flower having
spongy seeds**

DISPERSAL BY ANIMALS: Some seeds have hook-like structures that help them to cling on to animals' fur.

- Some seeds have sticky substances that help them to stick to animals' skin.
- This way the seeds are carried out from the parent plant.
- Fruits like mangoes, oranges, leeches, apples are eaten by the animals, birds and humans. Their seeds are thrown away which grows into a new plant.
- Seeds of berries, guavas and cocklebur are dispersed by animals.



DISPERSAL BY EXPLOSION: Many fruits burst with a sudden jerk as a result the seeds are scattered on all sides far away from the parent plant. This process of dispersal is called **explosion**. **Pea, poppy, balsam and castor** are some examples.



Poppy seed bursts



peas

LET'S PRACTICE

Q1. Answer in one word.

- Seeds of some plants have coating and can float. _____
- A seed that is dispersed by water. _____
- The process of seed dispersal in which fruit burst open. _____
- A seed which is dispersed by wind. _____
- A coconut have a covering that helps to float on water. _____
- The scattering of seeds far away from the parent plant is called _____.

Q2. Answer the following question.

- Why is seed dispersal important?
- How do animals helps in dispersal of seeds?
- Explain dispersal of explosion.

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL

AVTAR ENCLAVE

CLASS-V (EVS)

CHAPTER-4 (worksheet-4)

A PLANT STORY

Date: 6 May 2020

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- 4. Read the content given below carefully.**
- 5. Underline the difficult words and learn them.**
- 6. Answer the following questions based on the content.**

MORE ABOUT PLANTS

TEA: Tea was first discovered in China.

- It was brought to India by the British who consumed large quantities of tea, which they brought from China.
- Today India is the largest producer of tea in the world.
- Tree shrubs require mountain soil which is rich in humus and heavy rainfall.
- Mountain slopes are good for growing tree as water does not flood the soil.
- Only the top layer of mature plant is picked. These buds are called **flushes**. A plant grows a new flush every seven to fifteen days during growing season.
- These are dried and processed into tea.



Tea plantation

COFFEE: Coffee is originated in Ethiopia, a country in Africa.

- It grows in the large areas called **plantations**.
- Ripe coffee berries are picked and then dried.
- The coffee producing regions of India are Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and some parts of Andhra Pradesh.



Coffee seeds

CHILLIES OR CHILLIES PEPPERS: It is originally grew in Mexico.

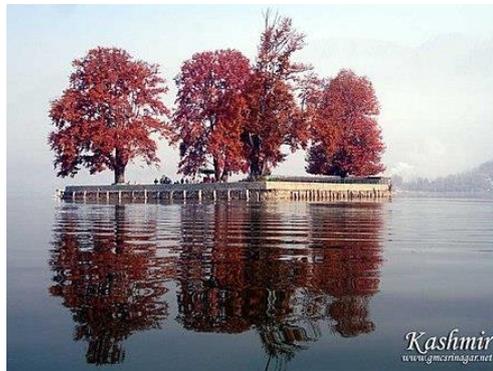
- Now China is the world's largest producers of green chillies.
- Portuguese traders introduced chillies to India.



Chillies plant

THE FIERY CHINAR: The chinar is a huge tree native to Greece. In India it is grown in Himalayan region. It is believed that Mughals planted these trees in Kashmir.

- The chinar is called buen in the Kashmiri language.
- Its leaves are green in summer and change its colour to blazing yellowish-brown in autumn.
- Four chinar trees called 'Char Chinari' grow in the middle of Dal Lake in Kashmir.



Char Chinari

LET'S PRACTICE

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. _____ is coffee producing region of India.
(Punjab/Kerala)
- b. Chinari in Kashmiri language in _____. (Buen/
chillies)
- c. Chillies or chilli peppers originally grew in _____.
(Mexico/ Portugal)
- d. The largest producer of tea is _____. (India/China)

Q2. How do tea shrubs grow?

AVTAR ENCLAVE
CLASS –V
SUBJECT- ENGLISH (GRAMMAR)
WORKSHEET – CH 8 NOUNS: POSSESSION
WEEK -1

Given date: 2/5/2020

Submission date: 4/5/2020

- Read the following sentences.
 - i. The **bag belonging to Shobha** is on the table.
 - ii. I went to **the house of Abhi**.
- Now read these sentences.
 - i. **Shobha's bag** is on the table.
 - ii. I went to **Abhi's house**.
- In the second set of sentences, we have used an **apostrophe (')** to indicate **possession**.
- Some more examples:
 - i. Rahul -- Rahul's
 - ii. The house of Rahul – Rahul's house
 - iii. The bag of Mrs Verma – Mrs Verma's bag
 - iv. The hats of the men – the men's hats
 - v. The books of the students – the students' books

Q1. Use apostrophe in the following groups of words.

- i. The sister of Amit –
- ii. The birthday of Mala –
- iii. The saree of my mother-
- iv. The house of Mrs Biswas-
- v. The bag of the doctor-

Q2. Rewrite the following using apostrophe to show possession.

- i. The gift for Sonam
- ii. The helmet belonging to Sachin.
- iii. The shop belonging to the grocer

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL, AVTAR ENCLAVE

CLASS : 5 MATHS

CHAPTER: 2

Divide these 3 digit numbers by a 2 digit number with no remainders.

1) $14 \overline{) 364}$ 2) $21 \overline{) 357}$ 3) $33 \overline{) 627}$

4) $25 \overline{) 625}$ 5) $17 \overline{) 510}$ 6) $24 \overline{) 816}$

7) $42 \overline{) 588}$ 8) $34 \overline{) 170}$ 9) $18 \overline{) 324}$

10) $54 \overline{) 324}$ 11) $24 \overline{) 672}$ 12) $31 \overline{) 682}$

संत भिरंकारी पब्लिक स्कूल

अवतार शन्कर

कक्षा - पाँचवी

विषय - हिंदी

Date:

Page No.

पाठ - खेलौनेवाला (कैफ़ीट-8)

Issue date : 07/5/2020

Submission date : 09/5/2020

प्र-1 खेलौने बेचने वाले को खेलौनेवाला कहते हैं। बताइए उन्हें क्या कहते हैं -

- (क) मिठई बेचनेवाला
- (ख) दूध बेचनेवाला
- (ग) सब्जी बेचनेवाला

प्र-2 निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में 'करना' क्रिया के उचित रूप लिखकर खाली स्थान भरें -

- (क) तुम अपनी गलती स्वीकार _____ लो।
- (ख) मजदूर अपना काम _____ चले गए।
- (ग) कमरे में आग लग गई, जल्दी बुद्ध _____।
- (घ) जैसा ठीक समझो, वैसा ही _____।

प्र-3 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

- (क) खेलौनेवाला कौन-कौन से खेलौने बेच रहा था ?
- (ख) माँ ने बालक को कितने पैसे दिए।
- (ग) बालक कौन-कौन से खेलौने खरीकना चाहता है ?

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL
AVTAR ENCLAVE PASCHIM VIHAR
CLASS – V
CHAPTER – 2
(COMPUTER SOFTWARE)

DATE : 05/05/2020

SUBMISSION DATE: 11/05/2020



Computer Software



Targeted Skill Set:

Ability to identify different types of software from their features.

Objectives:



Dear student, by the end of this chapter, you will be able to:

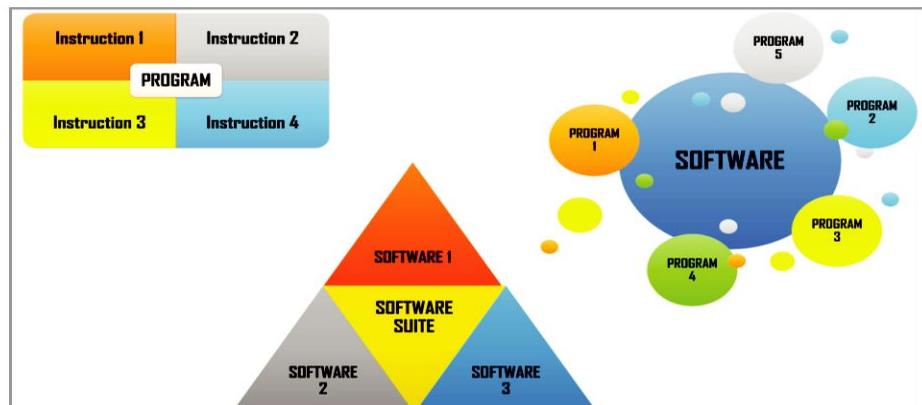
- ▣ Define the terms *program* and *software*.
- ▣ List at least 3 features of 5 types of software.
- ▣ List some utility software and their use.
- ▣ Identify various fields of application software.

We know that computer needs instructions to perform a task. Every time we need the same task to be done by the computer, we have to feed it the same instructions again. To avoid this, we can save those instructions in the computer. Such set of instructions is called *program*. Next time, we just need to give one command to run the program and all the instructions in it will be executed by the computer.

A program is a set of instructions arranged in a logical sequence. It can be run on the computer. Programs are written in a particular programming language like C++, Java, Python etc.

You have worked with software such as Paint, Word and PowerPoint etc. You must have

noticed that there are various commands to perform different tasks like *Save* command to save the file, *Rectangle* command (tool) to draw a rectangle, *Insert new slide* command to insert a new slide, *Print* command to print your work, etc. These all are small programs which are collectively called software.



So, what is a software? *A set or collection of programs is called a software.* For example, MS Word is a software with several commands and tools.

Today, software companies bundle multiple software into one package called suite. MS Office is a software suite which contains Word, PowerPoint, Excel, Access, Outlook etc. *A software suite is a set of various software as a single package.*

Types of Software

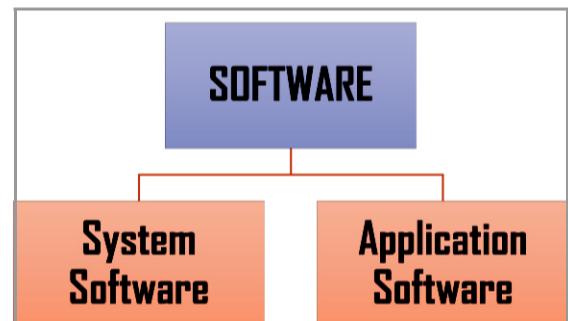
To perform a variety of tasks, we need different software. Some examples of common tasks done on computers are listed here:

- ❖ Managing the computer system
- ❖ Working with a device like printer, webcam, scanner etc.
- ❖ Checking and removing viruses.
- ❖ Converting a program into machine language.
- ❖ Cleaning hard disk to improve storage.
- ❖ Taking back up of data (copying data to another disk)
- ❖ Preparing reports, drawings, animations, documents and managing data.
- ❖ Browsing internet.

Let us have a look at various types of software.

Broadly, there are 2 types of software:

- ❖ System software
- ❖ Application software

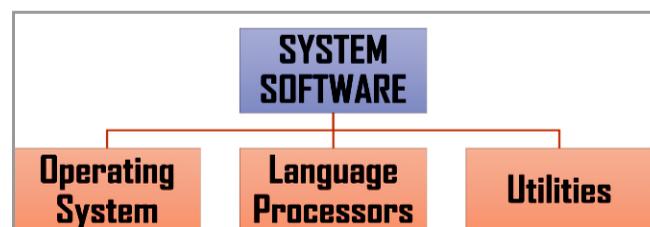


System Software

System software are used to maintain the computer system and control its overall operations. For example, operating systems, translators and antivirus software.

Depending on the variety of tasks related to managing the computer, system software is of 3 types:

- ❖ Operating system
- ❖ Language translators or processors
- ❖ Utilities



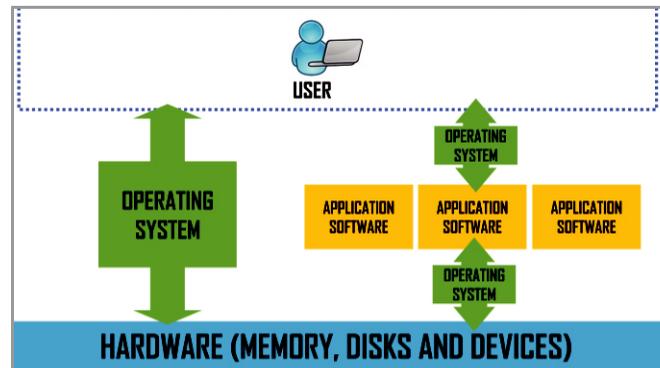
Operating system

Operating system is the first software that loads in computer's memory when it is switched on. It is the main software which is required to run on the computer because it

controls the working of entire computer system and other software.

Main functions of operating system are:

- ❖ Managing files and folders.
- ❖ Managing all devices.
- ❖ Managing all the software.
- ❖ Computer security.
- ❖ Providing an interface to the user to interact with the computer through various devices like keyboard and mouse etc.

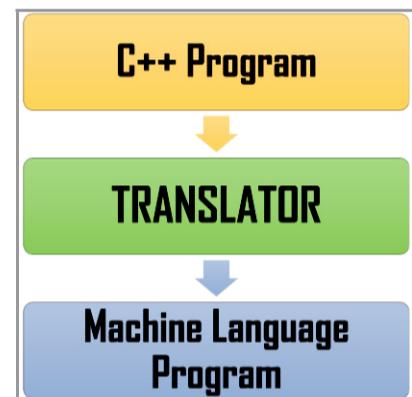


Examples: Microsoft Windows 7, Windows 10, Linux, MacOS, Android (mobile phone)

Language Translators

Computer does not understand the language used by us humans. Computer is an electronic machine and it only understands binary language or machine language. Computer programs are written in different languages like C++, Java, Python, Visual Basic, C# (C-sharp) etc. To run these programs on the computer, they need to be translated into machine language.

This translation is done by language processors or translators such as C++ compiler, Java interpreter and compiler, Python interpreter etc.

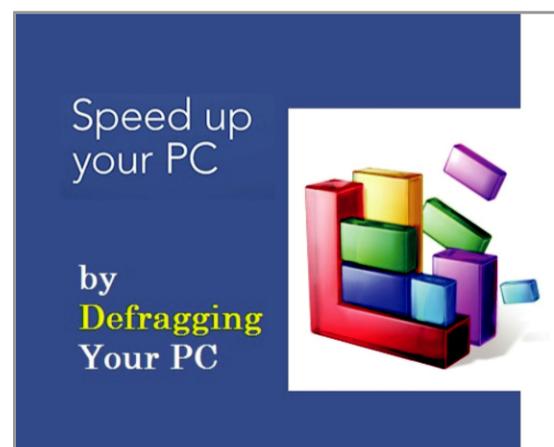


Utilities

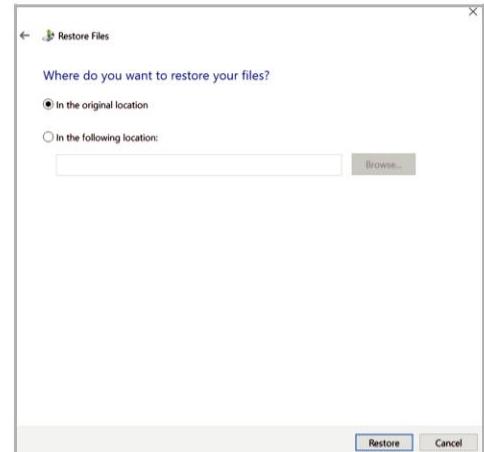
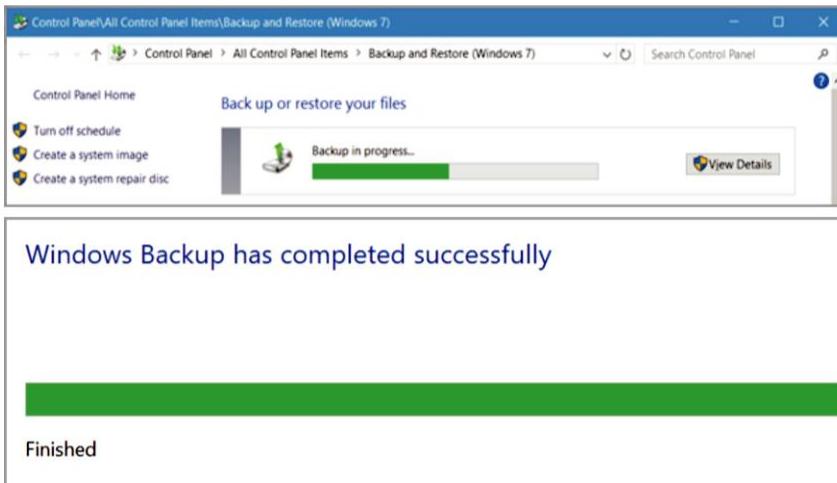
Utility software are simply called utilities. They are used to maintain the computer in different ways like rearranging the files on computer, taking back up of the work saved on computer, scanning and cleaning any viruses etc.

Some common utilities are explained here.

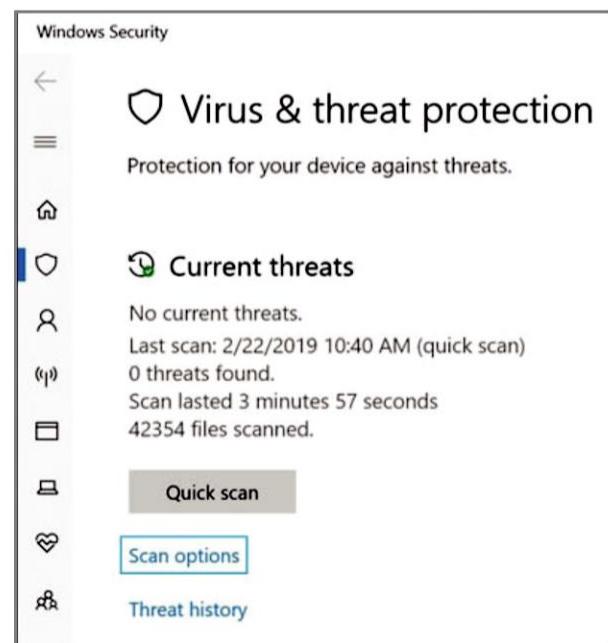
Defragmenter: This utility is found as part of operating system. When we work on a computer for a long time, we create and delete hundreds of files. After several months, computer may take more time in locating the file for you when you open it. The process of speeding up file access and to make more space for storing files is called *defragmentation*. The utility that does this task is called *defragmenter*.



Backup and Restore: We save our work on the computer to use it later. What if computer system crashes, hard disk gets physically damaged or files are corrupted by a virus? All your hard work will be destroyed! Therefore, it is a good practice to keep a copy of all your work on computer on a separate storage device like optical disk or external hard disk. When your files are damaged then they can be restored from the backup copy.



Antivirus: Today, we remain online most of the time. Our computers are open to all kind of threats like viruses, worms and other harmful programs. To regularly scan our computer and keeping it free from such harmful programs we need antivirus. An antivirus is a software that scans our computer for viruses and removes them. Some popular antiviruses are McAfee, AVG, Avast, Norton AV and Bitdefender etc.



Application Software

Application software help us perform our tasks in various fields. There is a wide variety of areas and fields where application software are used. These are of 2 types:

- ❖ General purpose application software
- ❖ Specific purpose application software

General Purpose Application Software

General purpose application software contain all the features that are required in a particular area or field. Some common areas and software used in them are listed here.

1. Office tools	MS Office, OpenOffice.org	Preparing reports, managing data, doing calculations, making presentations etc.
2. Word processing	MS Word, OpenOffice Writer	Create various documents
3. Presentation software	MS PowerPoint, OpenOffice Presenter	Design presentations
4. Spreadsheets	MS Excel, OO Calc	Create spreadsheet, calculations and charts
5. Multimedia software	Media Player, VLC Player	Playing audio and video
6. Designing	Corel Draw, Adobe Photoshop, Adobe illustrator	Designing and managing images, logos, fonts etc.
7. Desktop publishing	Adobe Indesign, MS Publisher, Scribus, PagePlus	Designing books, posters, newsletters etc.
8. Database software	MS Access, OO Base, MySQL	Managing data and generating reports.
9. Animation & drawings	Adobe Animate, Autodesk Maya, Autodesk 3D Studio Max	Creating animations & drawings.

Specific Purpose Application Software

Specific purpose application software are also called **Customised software**. These are designed according to the requirements of a customer. A customised software contains exactly those features which are required by the customer. Customised software useful to one person or company may not be useful for the other. For example, if someone needs a software to maintain stock at his/ her shop then a *stock management software* can be developed for that shop. Various examples of customised software are *patient management system, billing system, student attendance system, student performance system, budget planning software etc.*



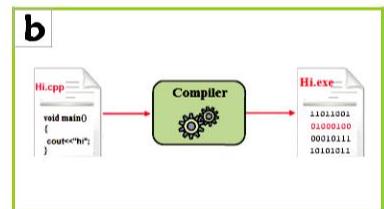
Fun-task-tik ...

1. Utility

2. General Purpose Application Software

3. Operating System

4. Translator





I have learnt...

- ◆ A program is a set of instructions arranged in a logical sequence.
- ◆ A set or collection of programs is called a software.
- ◆ A software suite is a set of various software as a single package.
- ◆ System software are used to maintain the computer system and control its overall operations.
- ◆ System software is of 3 types: Operating system, Language translators and Utilities.
- ◆ Operating system controls the working of entire computer system and other software.
- ◆ Language translator converts computer program written in a programming language to machine language.
- ◆ Utilities are used to maintain the computer in different ways such as defragmenter, backup-restore etc.
- ◆ Application software are of 2 types: General purpose and Customised.
- ◆ Application software help us perform our tasks in various fields.
- ◆ General purpose application software contain all the features that are required in a particular area or field.
- ◆ A customised software contains exactly those features which are required by the customer.



Exercise

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. A program is a set of _____ arranged in a logical sequence.

a) Data	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Commands	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Instructions	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Information	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. A/ An _____ software can be used to control overall operations of a computer.

a) Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Utility	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Suite	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) System	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Computer only understands binary language or _____ language.
- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a) Machine | <input type="checkbox"/> | b) Programming | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Human | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) Python | <input type="checkbox"/> |
4. _____ software are used to maintain the computer in different ways.
- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| a) Application | <input type="checkbox"/> | b) Utility | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) General purpose | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) Customised | <input type="checkbox"/> |
5. _____ software are designed as per the requirements of a customer.
- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| a) Applicaton | <input type="checkbox"/> | b) Utility | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) General purpose | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) Customised | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B. Fill in the blanks.

Suite, Programming language, General purpose, Memory, Programs

1. A set or collection of _____ is called a software.
2. Multiple software are bundled into one package called _____.
3. Operating system is the first software that loads in computer's _____.
4. Python is an example of _____.
5. _____ software contains all the features required in an area.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statement and cross (✗) out the wrong one.

1. Computers need instructions to perform a task.
2. System software is designed as per the specific requirments of a customer.
3. Operating system manages all the devices in a computer system.
4. Computer understands the language used by humans.
5. MS Word is a general purpose application software.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Define the terms *program*, *software* and *suite*.

2. List the names any 4 programming languages.

3. List 2 examples each of following software types:

Operating system

Application software

Utility software

4. Write in one line each the use of Defragmentor and Backup-restore.

5. Give 2 basic differences between general purpose software and customised software.

E. Value based learning through critical thinking and open discussion.

What do you think, why companies like Google and Microsoft are so successful?



Beyond the Book

<https://www.informationq.com/computer-software-overview/>

<https://www.artibeus.com/types-of-computer-software/>